THE FOREIGN LABOR BILL.

It is Debated and Passed in the House of Representatives.

The Importation of Aliens Under Labor Contracts Strictly Prohibited.

The Bill to Equalize the Rank of Graduates of the Naval Academy Passed.

Parther Consideration in the Senate of the Mexican Pension Bill.

THE SENATE.

Mr. McPherson, from the committee on naval sflaim, reported favorably the bill to equalize the Pack of graduates of the naval academy upon their assignment to the various corps. The bill, on motion of Mr. McPherson, was at once read a third

tim- and passed.
[It provides that graduates of the naval seademy assigned to the line of the navy on the auc-cessful completion of the six years' (course, shall be commissioned ensigns of the navy, and the grade of junior ensigns a about shed, the junious now being junior ensigns to be commissioned en-

be commissioned ensigns of the navy, and the grade of junior ensigns to be commissived ensigns to be commissived ensigns. Mr. Butter called up his resolution providing for an inquiry into the condition of the New York institual banks. After debate, which was participated in by Messrs, Morgan, Shorman, Aldrich, Morril, and Butter, the matter went over.

On metion of Mr. Miller, of New York, the bill to prevent the im ortation of tea dust into the United States, was read a third time and passed. The Mexican pension bill was then taken up and its considerance resumed.

Mr. Ingails submitted a modification of his streams of pension provision—the modification providing that so far as the arrearages are conterned there shall be no discrimination between he rais allowed to a private soldier and an officer. Mr. Ingails explained that under the set of 1879 if an efficer was pensioned, and was entitled to arrears, the amount of his claim for arrears was computed upon the rate to which ho would as an officer have been monthly entitled.

After some preliminary discussion as to the probable audition to the annual cost of the pension ist by the adoption of the amendments proposed to the bill, Mr. Beck said the commissioner of pensions had estimated the amount at about 240,000,000. Mr. Mitchell said it was impossible to make any intelligent estimate.

Mr. Blay said that that estimate had been based on the idea of allowing arrears according to grades and ranks.

Mr. tonger was glad that the republicans bad

Mr. Blair said that that estimate had been based on the idea of allowing arrears according to grades and ranks.

Mr. Conger was glad that the republicans bad come to the conclusion to do justice to the soldiers of the union arms.

Mr. Cooper was greated the proposition to put this pension legislation on this special (or Mexican) bill, but it being before the sense he [Mr. Voorbees] would vote as he had always done.

Mr. Morgan inquired whether it was expected to pay these pensions by as interference with the interest on the public debt or by increased tariff taxation? This, he continued, was distinctively a republican measure, having had indorsoment in advance by the republican convention.

Mr. Ingalls said that Mr. Morgan's was the kind of speech he always expected to hear from southern democrate upon a question of pensioning union soldiers. They were willing to pension those of the Mexican soldiers who went into the co-federate army, and did their best to shoot the soldiers of the union and overturn our government, but, on a proposition to extend some broad, general measure of roller to the soldiers of the late war, we were always met by a vague denunciation of extravagance; of the outrageous assaulis intended to be opened on the treasury, and of the insincerity of the republican party in its professions of devotion to the union soldiers. No one was misled by such arguments.

Fram the first inception of the pension system, as applied to the war of the recellion down to 1800, all pensions that have been allowed, or all that having applications filed prior to that date shall yet be allowed, will be adjusted upon the baris of payment from date of discharge or disability. Mr. Ingalls continued that this present proposition was to remove the limitation from July I, 1800, to Oct. I. 1831, so that those whose applications should be filed before October, 1841, should rate their pension from Kansas that I shall.

should rate their pension from the date of disability.

Mr. Frye, I asked for information. I have got it.

I will say to the senator from Kansas that I shall
now support his measure, and that I shall now support his measure, and that I shall now inverted the south of the state of the state of the same and that I shall now in the law of the same and that I shall now in the same and that I shall now in the same and that I shall now in the same and the same

THE HOUSE.

The house met at 10 a, m. in continuation of Wednesday's session, and resumed consideration of the Pacific railroad bill. Mr. Thomoson of Kentucky, who had charge of the bill, having an hour to close the debate. He yielded a part of his time to Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, who advocated the majority bill, and characterized the minority bill cheme that came from the railroad companies themselves and that would give them dxty years' time to invent a plan how to chest the government.

the government.

Mr. Millard, of New York, favored the majority bill as one that would broteet the government.

Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, defended the bill against the criticisms made against it in delate.

The first question wason the amendment offered by Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, to make the agreement yearly control with on the declaral Pacific company 55 instead of a5 per cent, of the net earnings, and that of the Kausas Pacific 45 per cent.

Whe amendment was agreed to.

The question was then taken on the minority bill, and it was rejucted.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report by the third Monday in December a bill by which the sunking funds of the companies shall be enlarged by additional payments, so that the debt due to the government may be surely paid at majority.

The motion to recommit was rejected—55 to 3.

The bill was then passed without a division.

Mr. Brainard, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, reported a resolution to the the hearings of corrupt or collasive action on the part of the federal building at Zrooklyn have not been sustained.

After best an hour's discussion a motion was made by Mr. Young, of Tennesses (chairman of the committee), to recommit the regort. This motion brought out a protest from Mr. Stoerm, of New York, that it would throw the matter over ill next session, and that the halls of the capitol had been crowded with the agents of the subton which he had offered the other day.

Mr. Holman indignantly repelled the intimation.

The motion to recommit was rejected, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, from the committee of labor, ealed a the hall to prohibit the return labor, ealed a the all to prohibit the Mr. Millard, of New York, favored the majority

The motion to recommit was rejected, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on labor, called ut the bill to breathful the importation and migralion of foreigners and allens under contract to perform labor. It makes it unlawful to enter into an agreement or contract with any loreigner or alien to perform labor or services of any kind in the United States, or to preserve the Punisportation, or in any way assist o have the praisportation, or in any way mast of encourage the importation or infration of any alien or foreigner under contact or agreement made—special, extres, or implied. It desires all such contracts void and of no effect. A unake any master of a slip to land such allens or guers, under contract, in any United States The act is not to apply to contract for ed wor men in any new industry not at ent established here, provided that skilled is left that purpose cannot be otherwise ob-ot, nor to professional actors, lecturers, or

alugors.

A. Focan, of Ohio, a member of the committee,
made a speech in favor of the bill.

Mr. Maybury, of Michigan, after a brief argumen, as to the constitutionality of the measure,
lemounced the system of contract labor. Pennsylvania, portrayed the Mr. Connaily, of Pennsylvania, portrayed the daneers to which the American workingmen a outsi be subjected if some measure will not framed to put a stop to the importation of foreign

Mr. O'Neall, of Missouri, briefly advocated the

Mr. Cox. of New York, favored the measure because it protested lather without giving bounties to those who employed it.

Mr. Wills, of kenucky, congratulated the comfittee on lather that, not only in this, but in the bit enablishing a bureau of labor statistics, it had responded to a sentiment which had been justifulated by the late of the processing o

The introduction of this contract labor had done more to destroy the faith of American workmen in the projective tariff theory than all the sophistics of free traders,

Ar. Denster, of Wisconsin; Mr. Ferrall and Mr. Fielder, of New Jorsey; Mr. Bland, of Missouri: Mr. Jones, of Wisconsin; Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, and Mr. McConnas, of Maryland, expressed their hearty sympany with the purposes of the bill.

their hearty sympathy with the purpose of the bill.

Mr. Jones, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that nothing its this act stall or construct as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family or any relative to migrate from any foreign country to the United States.

The bill was tien passed without division.

Mr. Lore, from the shipping committee, reported a bill to authorize the appointment of a commission of haval architects and marine engineers to examine and report upon new designs for steamships. Referred to the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Tucker moved to dispense with the morns.

Mr. Tucker moved to dispense with the morning hour, his purpose being to move that the house go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the bill repealing certain of the internal revenue laws, but he falled to secure the necessary two-thirds vote.

THE CAMPBELL-MORRIS CONTESTED RECUTOR CASE!

Mr. LOWER then called up the contested startion

THE CAMPRELL-MORRIS CONTESTED ELECTION CASE!

Mr. Lowry then called up the contested election case of Campbell vs. Morris, and the bouse, by a vote of 122 to 92, sustained him in his object.

Mr. Lowry suggested that a final vote should be taken before adjournment to-day; and Mr. Valentine sarcastically made the counter suggestion that the vite should be taken immediately.

Mr. Lowry blandly expressed his readiness to accede to the request of the other side, and demanded the previous question. This was greated with applause by the democratic side and with indignation by the republicans, who threatened to follower against such a proceeding.

After a short discussion the demand for the previous question was withdrawn, and the time for debate limited to four hears.

After a speech by Mr. Lowry in support of the claims of the contestant, the house (at 5 o'clock) adjourned.

CONFIRMATIONS

CONFIRMATIONS.

The senate yesterday, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations:

Lieut, Frank Guertin (unior grade), a resident of Wisconsin, to be lieutenant in the navy.

Ensign Tamplin M. Potts, of the District of Columbis, to be a lieutenant (junior grade), of Hillinois, to be at lenigua is the navy.

Ensign Me E. White (junior grade), of Hillinois, to be at ensign is the navy.

Ensign John H. Shipley (junior grade), of Missouri, to be an ensign is the navy.

Leut. William R. H. Southerland (junior grade), of Kentucky, to be a lieutenant in the navy.

Ensign George C. Foulk, of Pennsylvania, to be a lieutenant junior grade) in the navy.

Ensign Thomas W. Kyan (junior grade), of Pennsylvania, to be an ensign in the navy.

Patrick B. Sinnoit, of Oregon, to be agent for the Indians of the Grand Roude agency, Oregon, Theoders F. Willsey, of California, to be seent for the Indians of the Round Valley agency, California.

Henry W. Rothert, of Keckuk, lows, to be reg-

Henry W. Rothert, of Keckuk, lows, to be reg-leter of the land office at Cheyonne, Wyo.

O. P. Chisholen, of Illinois, to be register of the land office, at Bozeman, Mont.

Postmesters—R. W. Patton, at Lowiston, Pa.; Ell S. De Welfe, at Findlay, Onio; Abner Ustick, at Mt. Gilead, Ohio; Thomas H. Daily, at New Lisbon, Ohio; Melless A. Pemberion, at Fredonia, N. Y.; William A. Stanford, at Florence, Kan.

RREAKING BRAGG IN TWO.

The Surprise and Panic at the Battle of Missionary Ridge.

Descrit Free Press.

When all things are weighed and measured, the battle of Missionary Ridge may be termed one of the most singular great battles of the war. Bragg had a position from which it did not appear possible for five times his force to drive him. To reach the foot of the ridge the federals must come acress a plain about two miles wide, every foot of it swept by the confederate artillery. It would be a wearlsome task for a hunter to make his way up the side of the mountain to-day, clear as it is, but the federal troops went up in regiments and brigades, all the time under a hot fire, and the ground terribly difficult. While Bragg had the strong position in front and flanks, his field pieces on the crest were planted so far back that they were of no use to sweep the side of the mountain. While his right Sherman at Tunnel hill, and his kept Hooker in check at Rossville, his front was really weak. It was weak because it felt itself so strong. When the federals first moved to the attack it was looked upon by confederate officers with the greatest surprise. It was not in reason to believe that lines of battle could cross that plain, drive in the pickets, carry the rifle pits, scale the rug-ged side, and drive like a wedge through the center of the confederate line; but this was

It is a matter of history that Grant did not contemplate a movement beyond the foot of the ridge for that day at least. It was foot of the ridge for that day at least. It was the totally unexpected rush up the mountain that created surprise and consternation and panic. It was, in the language of a confederate officer, "totally uncalled for, and a blow below the belt." There was some terrific fighting before Brigg's lines were broken, but every confederate fought with a cloud over him. He couldn't understand how or why that supersed improvable contexts and the context of the co over him. He couldn't understand how or why that supposed impregnable contershould have been attacked. One brigade gave way before the foderal wedge, and let the current of blue pour in. It was a brigade of brave officers and fighting men, and yet one good regiment ought to have held the ground. Bragg had no idea of defeat; Grant had little hope of victory. While Sherman could not advance an inch, and Hooker was losing three men to one, a rush at the very strongest portion of Bragg's position broke him in two.

Lime-Kith Club Fines Canceled. Delroit Free Press.

The president announced that he had canceled the following fines for reasons specified; Samuel Shin-\$3,600 for breaking the stove loor; canceled on account of his wife running off to Canada with another man.

Equanimity Taylor-\$1,450 for calling Elder Toots a liar on the alley stairs. Can-celed because it was proved that the elder

Put-Back Hascall-\$650.75 for raising the cry of fire during a regular meeting and piling up fifty or sixty members at the feet of the stairs. Canceled because he was de-

termined to commit suicide and beat the club

An Arkansus Woolng.

Adispatch from Hot Springs, Ark., tells the following: Two young men named Lem Deshowan and Poter Lewis attended the Raptist church of a settlement six miles from here on Sunday with the avowed purpose of taking home the minister's young daughter, and when Lewis moved from his own into the minister's family pew while the sermon was in progress, Deshowan drow his revolver and opened fire upon him. Lewis returned the fire, and the congregation made rapid exit by way of doors and windows. Neither was hurt, and both being disarmed, they agreed to go into the woods and fight it out with fists. Yesterday they and their friends met for this purpose, and after both Lewis and Deshowan had been thoroughly searched for arms, and were about to proceed to the weeds, the girl who was the cause of the fight desired to speak privately with Lewis for a moment, which was granted. While the party were awaiting the result of the fist fight, a pistol shot was heard from the direction of the scene of the conflict. The crowy hurried to the spot and found Deshowau lying on the exit by way of doors and windows. Neither the scene of the conflict. The crowy alteried to the spot and found Deshowan lying on the ground dying from a shot through the lungs. He said that he was getting the better of Lewis, when the latter draw a Derringor quickly from his boot leg and shot him. The girl had placed the weapon there during her brief conference with Lewis just before the fight. Lewis may be lynched. fight. Lowis may be lyuched.

bill combinisting a bureau of labor statistics, it had respinded to a sentiment which had been justy. He for trecognition for many years.

Mr. J. R. Strawart, of Macon, Ga., a well known and professions of tac bell were crude and imperfact, yet he was in sympathy with its object so far as it was intended to prevent the importance of the provisions of tac bell were crude and imperfact, yet he was in sympathy with its object so far as it was intended to prevent the importance of laborors under course made in foreign down ries under course for the many constitution of laborors under course in the far and the course of the many of the provision of the prevent of the many of the prevent of the was an sympathy with its objects of far as it was intended coursed to intended south of the many of the prevent of the many of the prevent of the prevent of the many of the prevent of the preve

WHAT IS IT!

Some Speculations Relating to the Strange Forces Brought into Action by Lalla Hurst.

It was reported in the Evening Star of yes terday that an eminent scientific gentleman of this city has expressed the opinion that the extraordinary phonomena occurring in this lady's presence are due to nothing else than "unusual muscular strength." If they are due to nothing else than muscular strength, it would be a very easy matter to discover whether the muscles of the arm swell when, for example, she places the paims of both hands on the side of a chair which three men can only with great difficulty press to the floor. The swell of the muscles of the arm in this case might be tested by encircling it with a delicate thread which would easily break under pressure. For one, would easily break under pressurg. For one, I could discern no other muscular effort in her performances than was due to the endeavor to keep her hands on the chair as it moved from side to side, under the resultant action of forces emanating from her person and from those who were trying to press it down. Nor do I believe the force evolved from her person is in any other than a very small degree muscular. Muscular force is the product of the decomposition of muscular and nervous tissues. In Miss Hurse's case the miscles and nerves conduct a force not generated within them. It is said that objects at a distance sometimes move from place to place in tauce sometimes move from place to place in response to her volition. I see no reason to discredit this statement, after a somewhat large experience with phonomens of a similar character. I do not, however, consider her will a source of energy in such a case, much less that a disengagement of force from the muscles moves the object. How could such a muscles moves the object. How could such a force make contact with and adhere to the object when she does not touch it? But it may be said that Miss Hurst has given no such exhibition in public. Possibly not. But Angelique Cottin, in Paris, somewhere about 1835, gave such exhibitions before certain savans of that city, among whom was Arago. Physical objects in her presence were moved with tremendous force, when it was quite clear to the observers that she had no physical contact with them. The popular cry was that the phonomena were produced by electricity. But no electrometer in the hands of the savans was delicate enough to detect it. It was after having witnessed these phenomena that Arago is said to have remarked: ons that Arago is said to have remarked: "Gentleman, he is a bold man who, outside of mathematics, ventures to utter the word

impossible."

If, as is alleged, the movement of physical objects sometimes occurs in Miss Hurst's presence without her personal contact with them, but in response to her volition, we must logically infer a force not muscular. Mental volitions do but direct force, they do not generate it. A mental volition sets up a decomposition of muscular and nervous tissues, and the force with which one moves a hand or an arm is thus evolved and discharged. But no mortal can ef-fect a centrol of this kind of force with a physical object, unless some bodily organ is in con sical object, unless some bodily organ is in contact with such object. The forces coming through the person of Miss Hurst can achieve a contact at times with physical objects, when she has no personal contact with them. This is the beautiful mystery incidental to her phenomena. She is another Angelique Cottin, but at present with less satenishing powers. We have named that form of electricity evolved from decomposing copper and zine when decomposing in contact), galvanism from Dr. Galvani. Why not call the new force evolved in Miss Hurst's presence Lulism or Cottinism. The name will serve as an objective point de mere toward which our studies and speculations in regard to the new force may converge. It will be time enough to call it muscular force when we have come to believe that the electric current that shatters a church steeple should be called steeple force, and that it is evolved from the weather cock.

D. L. JUNE 19, 1884.

IMPROVING THE DOLLAR.

The Way the Dollar of Our Daddles is Beautified-A Forbidden Industry. Cor. Detroit Post and Tribung.

* * "Good gracious, my dear old girl," said I to the Goddess of Liberty on a silver dollar as the coin was handed to me over a New York counter, "what on earth has happened

to you?"
The classic profile had astonishingly re-laxed its dignified severity, the straight nose had softened into a slight snub, the big chin had dwindled to feminine and weaker portions, and the tirm mouth looked edly impressionable. The odd transforma-tion was a puzzle to me for a while, and I showed the pieces to a number of friends. At length the explanation came. "That's a likeness of Miss Blank," said a young man about town, naming a girl of excellent repute in pretentions society. "Don't you know about the latest fad of the ladies? They are having coin engraved in that way extensively. The leading jewelers are being pestered to do the work, but they won't, because it is against the law to deface the coinage of the United states in any manner. 'I hope you don't call my face a defacement,' pouted my sister to the clerk who declined her order; but that reproof didn't make him render his employ-ers liable to a fine of \$50. But there is an ngraver who privately takes the risk of punishment, and the secrecy of the work makes it all the more fascinating to the girls. They rather like to defy the United States govern-ment, and the difficulty in getting the job done affords them much aleasure." On investigation and observation for a week I have learned that a considerable amount of coined gold, and a great deal more of silver, has already been operated on for this new sort of portraiture, and the adaptation is rapidly

going on Eagles, half-eagles and double-eagles are used of jewelry and buttons, and dollars, halves, and quar-ters are given away as tokens. Twisting the Entser's Button

Berlin Correspondence Globe Democrat Concerning Kaiser William's adjutant, Count von Lehndorff, an amusing story is related in court circles. On a cortain occasion he accompanied the emperor on a trip to some other cities of Germany. During his stay the emperor received the mayor of the city, an old whitebearded man who had been of service to him, and whom he respected. The old gentleman sat down opposite the emperor and was soon deeply interested in conversation. However, he had an "ancient mariner" habit of unconsciously taking hold of a button on the front sciously inking note of a button on the front of the coat of the person with whom he conversed, and turning it between his fingers. He kept edging his chair toward the emperor's, and finally seized one of his majesty's numerous coat buttons and bogan turning it, talking earnestly meanwhile. The count could scarcely believe his even and he finally ould scarcely believe his eyes, and he finally burst out indignantly at the old man : "How dare you? How dare you treat his majesty with such familiarity and handle

him in that manner? The eld mayor looked up surprised glauced cooly at the count, and said haughtily: "You will please observe more respect, sir;

I am not accustomed to have servants ad dress me in that manner." The count was silenced. The kaiser, how-ever, had taken no offense at the venerable

sion a series of minor lines in the same sion a series of minor lines in the same region, centriving by these various transactions to pocket enormous sums of money. He purchased mines in Westphalia, bought estates in Bohomia and elsewhere, and built a palatial mansion in Berlin, now the British embassy. But his pace was too fast, and having failed to fulfill his contract for the constraints. pace was too fast, and having failed to talli-his contract for the construction of the Bou-manian railway, he resorted to some desperate attempts to retrieve his fortunes, which resulted in his detention for nearly a year in a Prussian jail. Then he fell never to rise again. A year or two ago he founded in Bortin the Riches Journal, a cheap newspaper, but his luck had wholly left him, and the enterprise was transferred to other hands. Strousberg was a man of extraordinary energy and fertility of montal resources, and if his moral and intellectual faculties had been anything like overly balanced, the tale of his life would doubtless have been different

WHEN THE TELEPHONE RUNG.

Everybody, Even " Beesmarck," Inquires After "Dot Leetle Poy." New York Sun.

A stout, florid German went up to a policeman in the Bowery yesterday and said: "I vant to haf some beebles arrested."

"How many?" asked the policeman. "So many as I don'd count mit all der fingers un toes of my left handt."

"What have they done to you?" "Everydings! Dev trive me most grazy. You see, my vife she haf a leetle poy yesterday. I dolt my gustomers about it, and ve all trink dat lebtle poy's suggess at my oxpenso. I tink I open as many as dree kegs of Vell dot vos all righd, for I don'd vas

peer. Veil dot vos all righd, for I don'd vas a indder efery tay.
"So seen as 7 o'clock to-day I hear dot delephone in der saleen. I put dot plack speaging drumpet mein car against and sayt: "I heart somepody say, 'Is dot Carl

Schmidty"
"'Yah,' I sayt.
"'How's der leetle poy?
"I vas bleased to haf mein friends ask
apout der baby, so schmiled and sayt: 'Pully.'
Somepody sayt, 'Good-py,' and I put up det
averaging drumpat!

spenging drumpet."
"Bresently dot delephone rings vonce more. I heart somepody ingure if dot was me. I sayt 'Yah,' und he sayd, 'How's der leetle poy? I schmiled vonce more und says, 'pully,' und put up dot speaking drumpet. In a coubble minutes dot desphone rings again. I sayt, 'Hello! who vos dot?' Some-pody sayt, 'Herr Ehret, der prewer."

"Vhat's der madder?" I sayt.
"How's der leetle poy? sayt Herr Ehret.
"I did not schmile so much, but I sayt all

der same, 'Pully.'
"I vent behind der par to trink der leetle "I vent behind der par to trink der leetle boy's health, vhen der delephone sgain rings. Dot makes me mad, so I oxclaimed loutly, 'Heilo! Who you vas und vat you vant?' Der mant sayt he vas Prince Beesmarck, und vanted to know how dot leetle poy vas. I dolt him dot poy vas more as a ghentleman vot he vas, und put up dot speaging drumpet. Dot delephone rung so many as twenty dimes more, and make me vish dot leetle poy never hat peen porn. Boliceman, I vant to have dose fellers vot ring my delephone arrested."

"What are their names?"
"Pesides Herr Ehret und Prince Beesmarck, dere was Shorge Vashington Shiles, Henry Pergh, und odder big fellers."

"You had better go to the Essex market police court and see Justice Patterson about Mr. Schmidt walked in the direction of Essex street.

With a Proviso.

The plaintiff sued for the value of a horse killed by a railroad train. The horse was

valued at \$500 by the plaintiff.

The defendant's attorney wished to prove by witnesses that the horse was worth much less than \$500. An expert named Steinhoff, a horse dealer, was called. "You know Mulligan's horse?"

"Yah, I knowed dot horse; he vas a goot horse."
"What would you say he would be worth?"

"Vell, dot depends sometimes."
"What is a thing worth?"
"I dinks it was worth vat it sells for." "Then you say that anything is worth just that it will fetch?"
"Yah, dot is so."
"Did you ever see a man fool enough to pay

more money for a thing than its value?"
"I saw dot often already."
"But you just now said that a thing was worth exactly what it would sell for. Now, how could it sell for more than it was

"I vas not here to answer some conun drums "Well, now what in your opinion would

Mulligan's horse have sold for ?"
"I believe dot horse would have sold for "What! You think the horse that was

killed was worth \$1,000?"
"Off he had sold for \$1,000 he would be worth \$1,000, ain't it?" "But you said that horse would have sold for \$1,000. Now, don't prevaricate."
"I do not brevaracate. You didn't let me finish. I said dot horse vould haff sold \$1,000. Then you interrupted me ven I vas going to finish dot remark by saying off he could half drodded a mile in 2:15."

Some More Bargains. English Scersucker pants, \$1. Various colors nd designs. Eiseman Bros., cor. Seventh and E.

A Certificate of Character. The following is an extract from a private letter written by a Boston clergyman, who has resided for many years in Massachusetts. and who was formerly pastor of the Hammond street church, of Bangor, Me. He is well able to understand the character of the "independent" movement. He writes:

"Don't be alarmed about these bolters here In the first place, they have put in Boston. into their list many names without the least authority. Others are Ben Butler democrats, who want to help on the movement for the sake of injuring the republican party. are chronic bolters, who have done the same hing during every campaign. Most of them belong to the free trade party, and so oppose Now, such elements as an never do much to injure Mr. Blaine's

It is hard, however, not to feel indignant at these attempts to injure the character of such a man as I know Mr. Bisine to be, During the thirteen years that I was the paster of a prominent church in Maine I beame well acquainted with Mr. Blaine know how pure and sweet-minded he is in his ismily. I know how exemplary he is in his church relations. I know him as a pure, and true-minded man and a sincere Chris-

When to I add these qualities that stand highest in the mind of a minister of the gos-pel, the fact that he is really one of the ablest en in our county, I feel sure that goed and true men who know Mr. Blaine will desire his election. S. P. FAY, "Pastor of Village Church, Boston."

DURRUE'S SALAD DRESSING IS the best thing of the kind ever sold. With it superbanasi of any kind can be made without delay or trouble. It is also one of the best sauces for cold meats, &c.

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BALTIMORE AND ORIO RAILROAD, THE MODEL PAST LINE AND THE ONLY LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST VIA WASHINGTON.

BCHEDULE IN EFFECT SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1884, UNTIL PURTMER NOTICE.

DOUBLE TRACK! JANNEY COUPLES!

Leave Washington from Station, corner of NEW (0 p. m. or Baltimore on Sundays, 6:30, S. 8:20, s. m. o. 2:55, S. 4:40, 5:30, 8:30, 7, 8:20, 9:40, and 10:118 m. doily.
For Againgtois, 0:40 s. m., and 12:10 and 4:40 p.
m.; on Sunday, 8:20 s. m., add 12:10 and 4:40 p.
m.; on Sunday, 8:20 s. m., add p. m.
For way stations between Washington and Battimore, 5, 0:40, 0 s. m., 12:10 p. m., 3:30, 4:50, 7 and
10:10 p. m. On Sundays, 8:20 s. m., such rate, 4:40,
and 7; m. Por statistics on Mattropolitan Stanch,
7:40 s. m., and 6:33 p. m. daily except festions, 4:40
p. m. daily, for principal stations on Setropolitan
Hrandi, 9:30 s. m. daily for its singerin stancton and
Valley Festick, 8:20 s. m. daily except Sunday, 8:40
p. m. daily; for Frederick, 8:30 s. m., 10:10 s. m.,
Even Sunday, 9:40 s. m. daily on the singering state of the second Senday
Lorent Sunday.
Traingerists from the West daily (100, 7:50. Trainsarrive from the West dally, 6:20, 7:50 a. m., Streight Sunday.

Trainsparrive from the West daily, 6:20, 7:50 a. m., 2:05, 0:40, 0:25 p. m.

From New York and Fhiladelphia, 2:55, 8:30 a. m. daily, 8:26 p. m. daily, except sainday.

From New York and sunday and 1:00 and 6:37 p. m.: Brow, Annapout 8:30 a. m. daily and 2:15 p. m. daily, except 8:inday.

From Lexington day.

From Streight and Intermediate points 8:25 a. m., 2:15 p. p., and 8:12 p. m. daily, except 8:inday.

Read of the Streight and 1:0 and

M. of L. Shittsore.

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TRAINS IN EFFECT MAY II. 1884.

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TRAINS II. SELENDING TO THE STANDING OF SIXTH MAD IS STRONG, AS TOHOWS!
FOR LINDING AND HE WEST, Chicago, Limited Express of Islance Slooping cars at 6:40 a.m. daily, first Line, 6:40 a.m. daily, with Sleeping Cars from Harrisburg to Cincinnati. Western Express, Tido
p. m. daily, with Paines Cars to Fittaberg. Also
connecte saily for Chicago, with Ricebing Cars
daily for Pittabergs and Larpress, 16:40 b. m.
daily for Pittabergs and Larpress, 16:40 b. m.
daily for Pittabergs and Marking Marking Cars
WALLTHOREE AND INSTOMAC PAILINGAR.
FOR Eric, Carantidagus, Rockester, Refisio, Niagara,
10 p. m. daily, evcept Saturday with Paince Cars
Washington to Rockester, Refisio, Niagara,
10 p. m. daily, evcept Saturday, with Paince Cars
Washington to Rockester, Refisio, Niagara,
10 p. m. daily, evcept Saturday, and Elmira, at 0:40
a. m. daily, except Saturday.

For New York and the East, S:15 a. m., 10:50 a. m., For Williamsperi, Leof Haven, and Land 19:50 a.m., dally, except Sanday.

For New York and the East, 8:15 a.m., 10:50 a.m., 1:40, 4, 10, and 1:15 p. m. On Sanday, 4, 10, and 1:15 p. m. Limited Express of Fullman Parlor Cars, 6:30 a.m. dally, except Sanday.

For Busine without change, 1:40 p. m. every week day. On Sanday, a p. m. Swindy 4 h. m. Sunday 4 h. m. lyn, N. Y., all through trains connect at its with bests of Brocktyn Annex, afford-transfer to Full-du street, avoiding double For Brooklyn, N. Y., all through trains connect at Jorsev City with besis of Brooklyn Annox, afford-level and the second of the City of Philadelphia, Scio and 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4, 0, 10, and 11:15 p. m. On Sunday, 4, 6, 10, and 11:15 p. m. On Sunday, 4, 6, 10, and 11:15 p. m. On Sunday, 6, 425, 440, 6, 7:40, 10, and 11:15 p. m. On Sunday, 6, 425, 440, 6, 7:40, 10, and 11:15 p. m. On Sunday, 6, 40, 6, 7:40, 10, and 11:15 p. m. On Sunday, 6, 40, 6, 7:40, 10, and 11:15 p. m. On Sunday, 6, 40, 6, 7:40, 10, and 11:15 p. m. On Sunday, 6, 40, 6, 7:40, 10, and 11:15 p. m. On Sunday, 6, 40, 6, 7:40, 10, and 11:15 p. m. On Annayalia, 6:50 a. m. and 4:40 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

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